THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1983.

Amusements To-Day. Shroum's Pippedrome, Franklyn-IsafeP M. Hijna Opern Mouse-Cole. ST. M. Commo-The harrers. \$13 P.M. Commopol Inn Phenter-Periodo. ST M. Commpet tan Thentre Particle of M. Daly's Thentre Cat the Tenber 4 P M. Fifth Avenue thentre Problem and Guide. Goned Opera States—Ny letter 4 P M. Globe Diese Maneum 19 howers Mayerly's Theatre Around the World in 40 Days. Maddium Namer Chester Russian Response. Not by Great Arms. Maneum Services. The Maneum Services and Maneum Services. tandard I hentre Ores Ross Fan S.P. M. Stor Theatre The Shankirsus * P E.
Tholia Theatre Clarice * P E.
Thouse Comique the State Day, * F E.
Tony Pastor's \$2th at. Th. atre-Vm Liston Square Theatre—Brighton & P. M. Wallack's Sheatre—The Silver King. 7:44 P. M. Window Sheatre—Porty sinc. 8 P. M.

The Thurman Act Needs Amendment Experience of the working of the Thurman act has shown that the sinking fund created by it for extinguishing the debt of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Radlway companies to the Treasury is proving insuffi cient for the intended object.

The Commissioner of Railroads estimates that under the operation of the act the Central Pacific will owe to the United States, over and above the sinking fund, \$46,000,000 and the Union Pacific \$25,000,000, at the maturity of the bonds issued for the construc-tion of those roads. This arises from the fact that the law as it stands requires the fund to be invested in bonds of the United States exclusively, and such investments yield only a little over three per cent. per annum; whereas the law was framed upon the expectation that they would yield nearly five per cent. The Commissioner has repeatedly called the attention of Congress to this point, and recommended that nuthority be given to invest the fund in the six per cent, first mortgage bonds of the companies, which are a prior lien to the claim of the United States, and therefore perfectly safe. Every bill, however, introduced for the purpose of thus amending the THURMAN not has been defeated.

The not earnings of the Central Pacific for the year ending June 30, 1832, are reported at \$9,317,734.37, being \$73,105.72 less than for the year 1881. The net earnings of the Union Pacific, including those of the Kansas Pacific system, for the year ending June 30, 1882, are reported at \$12,024,834.60, being \$549,024.52 more than for the year 1831, and the business showed an increase of \$1,328,875.07.

The Treasury is entitled to security for the money advanced to build these roads, and for the interest paid and to be paid upon the bonds until the close of the present century, when they will mature. The THURMAN act requires amendment by a change which will bring a larger return into the Treasury, and make the sinking fund sufficient to secure the loans of the United States at maturity

This is practical legislation, and it involves great interests, which concern both parties equally.

Too Much for the Governor.

The Harbor Masters of the port of New York laugh at the Governor. He set out to reform them in January last. They have held out against him until the session is se ar gone that our Albany correspondent thinks no proper bill on the subject can now oo passed. And they have secured a champion in Cary of Cattaraugus, the Assemblyman who poses as the Governor's particular

There is no reason for not transferring the luties of the Harbor Masters over to the Dock Department except that the Dock Department is out of favor with certain politicians who are influential in this city. It sould do the work more economically than anybody else. Assuming that the Legislature was determined to retain the Harbor Masters as a distinct organization, however two changes were still plainly imperative, Illegal fees are a disgrace to the State which allows its officers to exact them. There are nore Harbor Masters than are necessary The substitution of fixed salaries for fees, and a reduction of the number of officers by onehalf, would be steps in the right direction.

The Harbor Masters make no objection to the salary in lieu of fees, but they want it paid to the same number of men as now enjoy the fees. They will tolerate no decrease in the flock of barpies. There must still be eleven birds.

Early in the session various changes in respect to the method of selection were proposed. Unless the duties were to be undertaken by the Department of Docks, however, it seemed best to leave the power of appointment where it was with the Governor; but the Harbor Masters hit upon a plan which suited them better. On Tuesday somebody discovered that the Assembly bill had been surreptitiously altered so as to confer the appointing power upon the Mayor of this city, subject to confirmation by the Board of

This is by far the worst scheme on the subject that has ever been proposed, and CARY of Cattaraugus appears to be closely connected with it. We do not believe the merchants of New York want the movements of their shipping regulated by men chosen by the Board of Aldermen, yet this would practically be the result. The Aldermen would endeavor to dictate the appointments to the Mayor, a new field for political bargaining would be opened, and the Board would be certain to control most of the patronage.

The success of the Harbor Masters against the Governor has been sufficiently pronounced already, without affording them this further cause for satisfaction.

The Vacaucy in the Health Department.

The term of Prof. CHARLES F. CHANDLER as President of the Board of Health will expire in a few days. It is the plain duty of the Mayor to reappoint him. We had not supposed that there was any doubt he would do so until we learned yesterday that a subordinate in the Health Department has long been quietly seeking the place, and has set in motion political influences which Prof. CHANDLER cannot command.

This aspirant is Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Registrar of Records.

In the first place, Dr. NAGLE is not eligible to the office. The vacancy is in the Presidency of the Board. The charter provides that the President shall be the Health Commissioner who is not a physician. But Dr. NAGLE is a physician. So is Dr. WOOLSEY JOHNSON, the Commissioner who holds over The intent of the statute, which is unmistakable, that only one of the two Health Commissioners shall be a medical man, and that the President of the Board shall be a layman. would be flagrantly disregarded by the ap-

pointment of Dr. NAGLE. In the second place, the elaborate printed memorial which Dr. NAGLE has addressed to the Mayor seems likely to convey an erroneons impression. "I beg to submit," says the applicant, "the accompanying letters and recommendations from the following eminent medical men and others who are interested in the samtary welfare of this city."

Then follows a list of doctors, merchants, bankers, brokers, and miscellaneous men,

covering many pages. A careless reader might suppose that all these persons had recommended Dr. Naola's appointment to the office of Health Commissioner. This can hardly be the case how ever, and certainly not if the signers knew that Dr. NAGLE sought to supplant Prof. CHANDLER; for among the names we recognize many of Prof. CHANDLER'S warmest friends, none of whom would knowingly aid a subordinate officer in an attempt to deprive him of his place.

We understand that Prof. CHANDLER is willing to remain in the Health Department and the Mayor will keep him at its head if he has the good of the city at heart.

The Land Leaguers in Council.

It is a pleasure to record the creditable proceedings of the Land League Convention held yesterday in Philadelphia, and we may rogard the self-command and discretion evinced by the great majority of its members as a happy augury of the spirit that may be expected to control the larger and less disciplined assembly which meets today. Here was a body of Irish-Americans deputed from some 850 branch societies, and representing not only every State in the Union, but every province of the Canadian Dominion-every man as implacable in his detestation of Great Britain as he was fervent in his devotion to Ireland-yet, notwithstanding the predictions of enemies and the misgivings of friends, not a resolution was adopted, and scarcely a word was uttered, calculated to impair the hearty respect and lively sympathy of their watchful fellow countrymen. The keynote of the utterance and action of

he Convention was struck by President MOONEY in a speech which, in spite of one or two concessions to the extravagant though natural prejudices and rancors of our Irish fellow citizens, will, on the whole, be gen erally approved as carnest and judicious Some of us may question whether the official conduct of Minister LOWELL can be properly described as sycophancy, and whether some of the suggestions made by American newspapers touching the propriety of auditing the Land League accounts should really be attributed to malignant agents of the British Government. But it will hardly be disputed that if the American societies which furnished the Land League moneys are satisfied with their disburse ment, nobody else has any reason to complain, provided, of course, the charge that a part of the funds was diverted to unlawful purposes is unsupported by any weighty evidence. The confidence of the American subscribers in the integrity of Trensurer EGAN was emphatically attested vesterday, and nothing was said or done which would imply a willingness on the part of the Convention to countenance or condone a malapplication of the Land League's resources to schemes of violence and crime. Nothing could be more unequivocal than

Mr. Mooney's declaration that the Land League stands now where it has always stood since its foundation on the platform of lawful aims and constitutional agitation framed for it by PARNELL and DAVITT. The reforms contemplated by the new organization into which it is proposed to merge the Land League were enunerated and shown to be identical with the programme already put forward at Dublin. Every one of these reforms is a legitimate object of popular and parliamentary discussion, and that only legal means of furthering the cause of Ireland are kept in view is clear from the expression of a firm resolve to work under Mr. PAR-NELL's guidance in such a way as to best support and least embarrass him. With the outrages of the dynamite faction Mr. MOONEY no more deigned to disayow complicity or sympathy than did the Irish leader himself when he was summarily called upon for an expression of opinion in the House of Commons. This reticence on the part of the Land League Convention may receive illnatured comment at the hands of those who would be glad to put Irish patriots in the wrong, but it will not fairly bear infavorable interpretation. When Irish-Americans affirm that they will follow implicitly the direction of PARNELL, and will scrupulously shun any speech or deed that might embarrass him, they offer conclusive guarantees of wise and honorable intentions. No man in his senses would pretend that dynamite conspirators have in any sense been "guided" by PARNELL, or that anything is more certain than their iniquitous designs we will not say to "embarrass," but

Gen. Sherman to Take the Field in Person.

honest hopes of the Irish reformer.

to bring to naught the labors and crush the

The reports concerning the hostile intentions of Chief Moses and his band in Oregon have led to a singular determination on the part of the General of the Army. That veteran warrior has resolved to go to the front in person, as soon as the weather becomes a little warmer, in command of a detachment of the United States Supreme Court.

Starting from headquarters about the middle of June, the General of the Army will lead his expedition by rapid marches along the northern boundary to the seat of war. For this arduous and probably dangerous service he has selected from the entire judiciary two Judges of the Supreme Court who are distinguished from their associates, no doubt, by superior activity and valor, He has chosen the Chief Justice and Mr.

Justice GRAY. An Indian campaign led by Gen. SHERMAN himself, supported by five-eighteenths of the Supreme Court-reckening the Chief Justice as equivalent to an Associate Justice and a half-will be a novelty in frontier warfare. The value of the Supreme Court for military purposes has never yet been tested by actual experiment. The progress of the campaign

will therefore be watched with great interest. In the Government's dealings with the Indians, plan after plan has been tried and has failed. The regular army has been let loose upon the tribes; the soldiers butcher the red men. Eminent piety and Christian statesmanship have been directed in full force upon the tribes; the agents plunder the red men. It remains to be seen what the Supreme Court, personally conducted by Gen. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, will do with

Typhus Fever.

For two or three weeks cases of typhus fever have been cropping out in this city. and the appearance of that dangerous conta gious disease naturally excites apprehensions among the people, and especially among physicians.

The year before last, after New York had been absolutely free from it for years, typhus broke out in a tramps' lodging house, and, in spite of every effort to prevent its spread, it carried off a considerable number of victims, chiefly of the class who were first attacked by it. The disease, however, was stamped out after a few months, and the alarm created by its reappearance subsided. Within a few days typhus fever has oc-

it has affected fifteen children. Fortunately, however, the disease, which is always mild with young people, has not, so far, done much injury. None of the children has died of it, and they are generally so slightly overcome that the prospects of the recovery of all are good. Typhus is a fever which is very contagious and very destructive to adults; and in past times great cities have suffered from it to an awful degree. But experience shows that it can always be warded off as an epidemic by speedy detection and prompt isolation, with attention to disinfection and

fumigation. There is, however, little or no occasion for alarm on account of the outbreak of the last few days. Not only have well-approved and efficient safeguards been applied, the season is not a favorable one for the spread of contagious diseases generally Such diseases usually diminish in the spring, when the doors and windows of houses can be left open and better ventilation obtained, and when the population becomes more

Though there is no present danger of a typhus fever epidemic, it is important that physicians should be on the lookout for the disease, since its approach is insidious, and, owing to its rarity in these days in New York, the faculty are not very familiar with Its diagnosis

Mr. Sullivan Knocked Out.

No pugilist, and indeed no man in any profession, ever had such a uniformly successful career as Mr. JOHN L. SULLIVAN. He has been a man of many undertakings, and his long record of successes has been interrupted by only one failure. This was when Mr. Too Wilson managed to lie down so frequently during the course of four rounds, Marquis of QUEENSBERRY rules, that Mr. SULLIVAN could not give him enough punishment during the time he was on his feet to knock him out. But this time it is the champlon who has been knocked out. Mr. SULLIVAN, as we are in formed has been so prostrated by a hemor rhage from the lungs, brought on or aggravated by the excessive use of liquor, that it is very doubtful whether he will be able to keep his appointment with Mr. MITCHELL on the 14th of May, when he and the English champion propose to test their relative merits at the Madison Square Garden.

There is one advantage which alcohol always has over any one who presumes to wrestle with it. It will always find the weakest spot. A puzilist with a stout head and a weak body or a weak head and a stout body, can always modify his defence to suit his peculiar weakness. If his ribs are weak he can pay special attention to guarding them and let his antagonist batter away at his head, or adopt the opposite gourse if necessary But when he tackles ardent spirits no such cunning or forethought is of any use. Alcohol will always find the most vulnerable point in a man's body, and nothing can prevent it from making its full effect felt there.

In Mr. SULLIVAN'S case it seems to be his lungs that are weak, and the effect of his recent excesses is a hemorrhage from which it is possible he may never entirely recover. If he does, he will know that there is an enemy with which he cannot successfully cope.

TIMOTHY KELLY has gained a second triumph in Dublin, the jury having again failed to agree on a verdict. The evidence of alibi in his case seems to have been somewhat strength-ened at the second trial. But the Judge was evidently dissatisfied, for, having charge heavily against the prisoner, he sent back the jurors again and again, and only when, for the fourth time, they had returned with the report that they were hopelessly divided, did he desist and put Michael, Fagan on trial instead. The rapidity with which these jurors agreed to disagree, both at last week's and yesterday's trial strongly contrasts with the struggles of American juries through days and nights in arriving at a like conclusion. The Government must be making up its expenses out of these trials, since in Fagan's case alone seventy-five per sons who refused to respond to their summons as jurymen were fined \$500 each-\$37,500 in that one case, if the fines were collected in full.

Snow far to the south in Pennsylvania, ice in Delaware and Virginia, and frosts in the Carolinas are among the latest gifts of this treacherous spring. The chances of the fruit crops must be uncertain for weeks to come.

Brooklyn is quite as much interested in the question of the bridge tolls as New York. Why did not the Corporation Counsel of that city make the discovery that the trustees had no power to dispense with tolls in the case of foot passengers? It is rather remarkable that careful consideration of the matter should doubts should first have been expressed on this side of the river.

Much has been said lately of overwork in discussing the illness of the President and Ministry is now provoking a like comment. Its members who have been ailing include Bis-MARCK, BUSCH, BUCHER, BOETTICHER, BURCH-ALD, BOJANOWSKI, who took the place of HATZ-FELDT during the latter's illness, and Eck. Be JANOWSEI is spoken of as having "collapsed under superhuman exertions." Perhaps so; but BISMARCK's trouble, like GAMBETTA'S, seems to be that he persistently eats and drinks more than is good for him. Maladies are often laid to the charge of overwork which properly belong to gluttony and lack of sound habits and healthful avereise

To-morrow Earl SPENCER hopes to witness the departure of a body of emigrants from Belmuliet to America. The chief hope of governing Ireland now seems to be that of inducing or forcing the people to leave the country.

The hammered metal now in fashion is comparatively new to the many, and is deemed beautiful; but the dude who carries a cane with a head of hammered silver and copper may be pained to learn that this decoration of metal is not Anglican in its origin but was States. The discovery of a cruciform pendant in a stone grave of Tennessee shows that the copper was hammered not only into implements, but into ornaments. The design, however, need not alarm theologians, for it appears to have been a natural conception, instead of the symbol of Christianity, just as the Sicus chief draws a cross to represent the four winds. The number of copper objects collected in the Peabody Museum from North and South America indicate the extended use of the metal, which seems to have been hammered as well as smelted, in Chill, Peru, Central America, and Mexico, and the remains of a furnace evidently used for copper smelting

The quahaug, or the round clam of our fish markets and street peddlers, is familiar, especially to Long Islanders, who would scarcely recognize it under the title of the Venus mercenario, which has been announced as having become naturalized in British waters. Those who pace "Long Island's sea-girt shore" think nothing of kicking a clam shell, but great excitement followed the discovery recently of a number of clam shells on the shores of Hilbr Island, near the mouth of the river Dee. They are now in the collections of English conchologists, and have, strange as it may seem, value as curiosities. The mystery of their sudden appearance is explained by the fact that Mr. H. D. BRANDRETH, an American in business at Liverpool, sowed some quahaugs along the shores of Hilbre Island, where he resides, and the shells are the evidence of the acclimaourred in a Roman Catholic institution, where I tiration of the seed. The same bivalve was

dropped into the sea at the mouth of the Mer-sey and also along the Lancashire coast in 1869 by a sea captain, and the sands of the

seashors may yet be powdered there with the pink and white grains such as reflect the sun light on our popular beaches. If it be true, as reported, that a Police Jus-

to a charge of slander as a criminal offence the proper authorities ought to take steps once to have him removed from office Many persons will be glad to learn that

there is a prospect of obtaining a partial use of the Aster Library at night. Of course this improvement would cause some additional cur-rent expense, but the consideration of the alarm an institution with an Aston endowment and backing; and care could keep the more valuable volumes or bindings away from the in-jurious influences of gas and heat. The benefits of this fine library would then reach many persons who are debarred from it while its hours are limited to the narrow period between 10 and 4 in the middle of the day.

A scandalous measure passed by the State Senate on Tuesday is a bill which provides for the publication of the District Court calendars here in a daily paper designated by the Civil Justices. It imposes a needless bur-den of expense upon the city, and affords a fine opportunity for a timely use of the veto power

The application of the Cupard Company for a grant from Austria to enable it to run a line of steamers between Trieste and America may interest travellers. It might be agreeable for some tourists of leisure to take the south-erly route to Europe through the Mediterranean in early spring, and to reserve the northerly one for the return later in the season.

The race for the Two Thousand Guineas was run yesterdar at Newmarket, and was won by an English horse, Galliard. American horses seldom, if ever, win the Two Thousand. The Derby and St. Leger are their strongholds.

THE COLORS OF LAKES AND RIVERS.

What is the color of pure water? Almost any person who has no special knowledge of the subject will reply at once "it has no color." yet everybody knows, either through hearsay or by the evidence of his own eyes, that the ocean is blue. Why the ocean looks blue is a question that few who have crossed it have ever sought to solve, and there are, probably, many travellers who though they have seen most of the famous rivers and lakes in th world, have failed to notice the remarkable differences in color which their waters present. Even the ocean is not uniform in color; in some places its waters are green or even vel-Some lakes are distinctly blue; others present various shades of green, so that in some cases they are hardly distin-guishable from their level, grass-covered banks; a few are almost black. The Lake of Geneva is azure hued, the Lake of Constance and the Lake of Lucerne are green; the color of the Mediterranean has been called indigo.

The Lake of Brienz is greenish yellow, and its neighbor, Lake Thun, is blue, New York has both green and blue lakes. The colors of rivers differ yet more widely. The Rhone is olue and so is the Danube, while the Rhine is green. Anybody who has traversed the wonderful Adirondack region and fished in its waters must have noticed the remarkable differences in the color of its rivers and smaller stroams which radiate in every direction from the central group of mountains. The waters of the Sacondaga are yellowish, while those of the Canada creeks and of the Mohawk are clear with perhaps a bluish tint in deep pools. Fish Creek is binck or deep brown, and its neighbor, Salmon River, is colorless. Next come; the Black River, whose color is indicated by its name, but between it and the Grasse, which is also black or brown, is the Oswegatchie with clear white waters. The St. Regis again is black, but the Raquette is white. The St. Lawrence is blue. These various hues are not caused by mud, or any opaque sediment, such as that which makes the Mississippi coffeecolored, but belong to the waters, like the golden color of tea, without greatly impairing

their transparency.

The cause of the difference in the color of akes and rivers has engaged the attention of many celebrated investigators of nature, such as Tyndall, Bunsen, Arago, Sainte-Claire Deville, and others. Recently Prof. Spring of the University of Liege has carefully investigated estion of the color of water, and has reached some interesting conclusions. According to him, absolutely pure water, when seen in masses of sufficient thickness, is blue, and all the varieties of color exhibited in lakes and streams arise from the presence in the water of mineral salts of different degrees of solubility and in varying quantities. Water containing carbonate of lime in a state of almost complete solution remains blue, but if the solution is less complete the water will have a tinge have been postponed to so late a day, and that of green which will grow stronger as the point of precipitation is approached. Prof. Spring concludes that if time is added to blue water in which so much carbonate of lime is already dissolved that the point of saturation is ap proached, the water will become green. In proof of this he cites the fact that the water near the shores of lakes and seas, where it comes in contact with limestone, is generally of a greener hue than elsewhere.

Business in the District Attorney's Office. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ed rial in Tax Scs of the 22d incl., entitled " Negligence

in Criminal Prosecutions." does gross infastice in som articulars to the Recorder, and mail particulars to th District Attorney's office.
Having been during Mr. McKeon's term, the person ntrusted with the preparation of the indictments in hi flice, the remarks to your editorial make it incumbent apon me to state that the assertion, which originally ap-ceared in your paper of the 21st and which is com-mented upon in the editorial referred to, that the Court took occasion to administer a reduce to the District Attorney in consequence of the number of defective and cosely drawn indictments, is entirely unfounded in fact,

Afterney in consequences, is entirely unfounded in ract, not entirely drawn indictions.

The Court, it is true, made an order requiring an endorsement on an indiction of a reference to the statute under which the pleading is drawn, but this was simply to aid the Court in turning to the narticular section of the Penal Code or other statute volated.

There was nothing and or done by the Recorder in this connection which could be justly destorted into a reduce to any one, or to an immunation that he thought that in detirement were hoosely drawn.

I challenge the author of the assertion to point out an instance of a defective or loosely drawn indictional during Mr. McKeon's term of office, and it is not true, as stated in Tas Swe of the 21st. that there have been many or any, acquittals in the Court of General Sessions for that reason.

Mean Young April 23, 1883.

hat reason. New York, April 23, 1863.

The information communicated to our reporters by the Recorder himself is at variance ith the statements in Mr. Allen's letter. It is idle to pretend that the Recorder is satisfied with the present administration of the District Attorney's office-although we do not know and have not said that any particular blame attaches to Mr. Allen. We observe that he has nothing to say in reference to the discharge of a prisoner by the Recorder the other day on account of the neglect of the District Attorney to prosecute.

No One Told Him of It. From the Buffelo Courier

When Hayes occupied the Presidential Mandon, the Post Office Department was honey combed with corruption. Mr. Haves may plead that nobody told him that anything was wrong. Evarts, Sherman, Schurz and Key were all silent, and Mrs. Hayes never mentioned

The Fullure of the Vermont Sugar Crop. From the Springfield Republican.

The failure of the maple sugar crop in Ver-

Carrying the War into Africa.

Visiting Briton-Ya-as, Miss Wosalind-but your postteians-aw-are a lot of blawsted cads, y'anaw, you are-aw-wided by a set of wiotons was-als whon you wouldn't dweam of -aw-inviting to your house. Rosalind-True; but in Engiand you are governed by persons who woulded dream of inviting you to theirs.

MID-WEEK BCHOES.

Upon the instigation of MM. Ferry an Tirard the French Chamber of Deputies passed on Tuesday a law converting the 5 per cent. rentes into 45, per cents. The Governmen bonds of France unlike those of the United States, are largely held by small investors, and not by banks and other great corporations, Hence there is sure to be a general dissatisfaction among the best and most thriving masse of the population. The conversion of our bonds cumstances. This country is as yet, if not in its infancy, at all events only just past puberty, and there are thousands of dollars of undeveloped wealth on this continent for every dollar that can be produced in Franco. What, therefore, is sauce for the American goose is not sauce for the French gander. The main object of the French Government ought to be to nourish a feeling of confidence in the republic, and not to tread upon the toes of small investors. whose power throughout France is incalculable. The expenditures of the budget and the taxes are being constantly increased, and the wish to reduce both is certainly a laudable one. But that is not the view which the small land proprietor or artisan is likely to take when he sees that he has more to pay and less to reditions prepared for distant savage countries and of a vast number of new men-of-war being built to the tune of an outlay of \$25,000,000. The recent decision of Judge Rapallo in the

case of Constantine Faber has occasioned

good deal of discussion about town. The Judge

in speaking of the law which forbids the marringe of the guilty party in a divorce suit, re-marked that "the utility of the prohibition of such marriages it is not for us to discuss here. Now, although the Judge is undoubtedly right in declining to discuss the morality or immorality of such prohibitions, the public and, above all, men of some reflective powers, cannot help thinking that after all the old common law was right when the rule was laid down that all contracts against marriage were wrong. Marriage must be looked upon either According to the former view, divorce is absolutely impossible, for whom God has joined to gether let no man put asunder. This is a perfeetly logical and indisputable position for the clergy to take. But when the civil authorities step in, declare any joining of hands before a drunken Alderman a legal marriage, and grant a divorce for certain causes surely the same rule that holds good in other contracts, namely, that one party must not be held and the other released, holds good. The immoral tendency of the law as it stands seems enormous. A woman who has erred and has been divorced from her husband cannot during that husband's lifetime ever attempt to mend her ways by marrying again and becoming an honest woman. Nor can the man who may have been the only cause of her downfall make her the only reparation in his power. All that remains for them is a guilty ligison. like the one which ended a few weeks ago in the death of Mr. Haverstick. People are beginning to ask themselves about the wisdom of these laws, and there is a strong and growing feeling that they are against the spirit of all justice, morality, the provisions of the will of an idiotic husband who leaves a fortune to his wife to enjoy as long as she remains single, forgetting that he leaves her the power, and, indeed, the sugges-

The English professional beauties seem to bring bad luck to their husbands, no matter how many shekels they may stow away in their own purses. Every one knows of the story of poor Mr. Langtry and his ruined fortunes, and now comes another claimant for our sympathies. Mr. Mackintosh, the husband of one of the P. B.'s, was anxiously expected here by his friends. He has often been here, and many people, and for many reasons, would have rejoiced in and been comforted by his return. When lo! the swift Cunarder arriver without him or his "personally conducted' troupe of young noblemen, who, it seems, all deserted at the moment of sailing, having learned that their amiable cicerone had many debts left in New York which would be likely to interfere with their pleasure programme But if Mr. Mackintosh's creditors in New York must give up the hope of seeing him, they had the satisfaction of hearing from him. he has sent them his schedule in bankrupter.

A Washington rumor has it that a party o New York capitalists are making efforts to induce Mr. Richard A. Elmer, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, to resign his post and come to this city and take charge of a new

financial enterprise. The family of Mr. J. R. Keene, consisting o Mrs. Keene and two children, are going to leave early next month for Europe, to be absent for three years. The object of this voyage is to complete the education of the girl and the boy. and the residents of Newport will probably have a chance to buy some excellent horses and carriages before Mrs. Keene leaves her residence. Mr. Keene is to take a trip to visit his family next autumn. His father is an old resident of France.

The study of foreign languages by the offsprings of our wealthy families is of course very desirable, but sometimes it is liable to lead to somewhat comical results. Quite recently the President of one of the great Northwestern railroads went on a visit to his married daughter, who was spending the winter in Florida. He had not seen his grandchildren before, and was delighted to find a set of charming little beings admirably taken care of by French and German nurses. The only drawback was that none of the children could speak a word of English, while the grandfather's only foreign accomplishment is

Scotch brogue Senator J. P. Jones has been detained in New York by the sickness of his children and some business with Ben Butler for two weeks longer than he expected. He left for California on Monday night, his family being the last to quit the St. James Hotel before its doors were closed for repairs and refurnishing. He seems to stick to the St. James, notwithstanding that it has cost him over \$150,000 as the result of his backing Jones & Norton when it was started. It passed subsequently into the hands of Breslin, who sold it to Walton, the plunger. It is said that, for some reason or other, Walton could not have the lease renewed even if he were willing to pay double the rent he paid before. Billy Connor, the new lessee, reopens the house under very favorable auspices, for, through his connection with the turf, he is popular in sporting circles, is well known of John McCullogh, is at home with the theatrical profession.

Mr. Goold, Mr. Thomas, President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Bailroad, and Mr. Brice, the attorney of the company, are to meet to-day to settle the main points of the consolidation scheme with the Southwestern system. The law demands that the stockholders should have sixty days' notice of any contract requiring their ratification. A meet-ing has, therefore, been called for June 23, when o-day's arrangement will be finally settled. It appears that there is some lawsuit pending in egard to the Memphis and Little Rock Rail road, and that, unless it is speedily settled. Mr. Gould will have to parallel that road to attain his object. On the other hand, the running agreement which exists between the East Tennessee and the Louisville and Nashville road saves a great deal of money and trouble to the projectors of the consolidation, as it gives them outlets to New Orleans on one side and to Cincinnati on the other.

The Hannibal and St. Jo combination would probably have been already settled if it had not been for Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. John Bloodgood. These two stockholders, although they signed the agreement, demand that the bends which they are to receive from the Burlington and Quincy Company should have priority over any mortgage that may be issued later on. To this President Perkins objects, and, unless some amicable settlement is made, Mr. Gould will probably come once more to the front with his threat of building a Hannibal extension

from Quincy to Chicago. He is said to be averse to building anything just now, and to be very anxious to get rid of his Hannibal stock. but the attitude of Sage and Bloodgood on the one hand and of Perkins on the other may force

The sad and sudden death of Jack Waller has thrown a heavy gloom over Wall street men and yachting men. His kind manners, his great personal magnetism, and his never-talling good humor made him the most desirable of companions and the warmest of friends. Knots of stock brokers stood round yesterday in half-broken silence, and the subject invaria-New York with great misgivings. He had a presentiment, which he mentioned to many of his friends, that he might not return safely from his trip. Mr. Waller was born in this country, but his father was an Englishman, and a partner of the firm of Vyse & Co. Young Waller was early in life a clerk in the firm, but soon rose to the position of junior partner. Afterward he joined the brothers Howard and Platt Dickinson and established with them a stock broking firm, at the corner of Broad street and Exchange place. There, by judicious short sales of the coal stocks, and just before the great decline, he amassed a considerable fortune, and by subsequent investments in Wabash, during the "boom," made the purchase money of his large and rich mining properties in New Mexico. He married the daughter of Senator James W. Nye, and he leaves no children.

AARON BURR'S PISTOLS.

A Formidable Pair of Weapons, with One which Hamilton was Killed.

Some weeks ago I ran across perhaps the most ismous and fatal firearms on this continent—the superh duelling pistols of Aaron Burr. They are a bone-breaking brace of the first calibre, and the property of Capt. Breat Hopkins of this city. One of these pistols fired the bail that kiled Abexander Hamilton at Weehawken. It is identified by a long, deep notch indented on the handle. The pistols were made by Mortimer of London, England, and were imported by Burr at the close of the Bevolutionary war. The barreis are thirteen inches long and carry an causec bail. They are find locks, and the pans for the priming are lined with gold, and the touchholes are bushed with the same metal. They are hair triggars, and shoot with great force and accuracy. The locks are very superior and of exquisite mechanism. The pair came into the nossession of Capt. Breat Hopkins, the presentowner through his under Capt. Sam Goode Hopkins of the Forty-second Regiment of United States Dragoons, who purchased them from Burr in Washington city in the winter of 1818 or 1814, paying \$569 in gold for them. Burr remarked at the time toat he would not let any one cise have the pistois, as he hald used them with Hamilton.

The wennons have surely a blood-stained history. They have been used with fatal effect in eleven due is. Among the sanguinary combats, Pettis of Virginia killed Biddle on Bioody Island, near St. Louis: Edward Towns of Virginia killed a Frenchman near New Orleans; Capt. Sam Goode Hopkins killed in Sannish Count near Madrid, Mo.; Hugh Brent killed a man from Georgia on Diamond Island, below Henderson, Ky. They were used several times in Virginia, twice in South Carolina, and more than one in Kentucky, with deadly effect, Robert Triplett of Owensboro shot the old lawyer. Phil Thompson, of that city through and through with one of them, but strange to say, Thompson recovered and grew as fat as a bear, lienry Clay and Capt, Hopkins were fast friends, and the former was to have used the pistols in one of his duels, but they arrived a d From the Louisville Courier Journal e weeks ago I ran across perhaps

DYNAMITE.

Its Invention and History, and How it is

Promitie Is one of the many products or combinations of nitroglycerine, and is about thirteen times as powerful as guipowine. The discovery of this dangerous and potent explosive was made in 1846 by Aschame Schrefer, then a pupil in the istoratory of the discovery of the dangerous and potent explosive was made in 1846 by Aschame Schrefer, then a pupil in the istoratory of the second of the threat product of the following of the control of the investigation of the themselve of the second of the investigation of the chemistry of oils and fats.

Dynamite was patentied in the United States May 26, 1846, the patent being granted to Affred Mobel of Hambour, Germany, assignor to John Bandmann of Sur-Prancisco. It consists of a combination of after given the with a substance of great absorbed power, such, for instance, as follers' earth or rotten store. By this composition the explosiveness of the introglycerine is controlled as it were, and the compound is explain to with standing all the ordinary dangers of transportation, while at the same time its explosive power is not lessend. The process of manufacture is very simple. You take a certain proportion of nitries and sulphuric acid and mix them with certain other proportions of glycerine, which is the essence of fat, to make the nitro-glycerine with some absorbent material—fullers' earth is the best—to have dynamite. From the Philadelphia Press

The laws Constitution

From Chief Justice Day's opinion concerning the lower Pro We have approached and discussed this grave he earnest attention which its importance demands We have sought to maintain the anuremacy of the cor of minorities that constitutions are framed. Sometimes natifutions must be interposed for the protection of sdopted in times of public repose when soher reason holds her citadel, and are designed to check the surging passions in times of popular excitement; but if courts could be corred by popular majorities into a disregard of their provisions constitutions would become more ropes of sand, and there would be an end of social se curity and constitutional freedom. The cause of tem-perance can sustain no injury from the loss of this amendment which would be at all comparable to the injury to republican institutions which a violation of the constitution would inflict. That large and respecta-ble class of moral reformers which so justly demands observance and enforcement of law cannot afford to take its first reformatory step by violation of the consti-tution. How can it consistently demand of others ob-

The Bureau of Labor Statistics ALBANY, April 25 .- The following is the bill establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics.

dience to a constitution which it violates itself? The

people can in a short time restrict the amendment. In

which has passed the Legislature:

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Sacrion 1. The Governor shall, by and with the advice of the Senate, appoint within ten days after the passage of this act, and trienmally thereafter on the first wediteday in April, some suitable person who shall be designated. Commissioner of Statistics of Labor, with headquarters in the new Capitol at Albany. Sac. 2. The duties of such Commissioner shall be reported to the Legislature, within ten days after the conject, assort, avientative, activities details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in relation to the commercial, indirecting so and acquarters in the State. which has passed the Legislature:

condition of workingmen, and to the productive indus-tries of the State.

Sac. 3. The Commissioner shall have power to employ such additional elected force, for exceeding in number five persons however at salaries not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$5.000 per year, as he may find necessary for the purpose of preparing the reports re-quired by this act, and of nerforming such other elected ditties as may be required of them by the Commissioner, and said Continisationer shall also have power to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses under oath, to take depositions, to cause them to be taken by others by law authorized to take depositions; and said Commis-sioner may depute any uninterested person to serve sale person you witnesses, who shall be summoned in the same manner and paid the same fees as witnesses before a county court, but for this purpose persons are not re-quired to leave the vicinity of their residence or place of business.

business.

Sec. 4. The Commissioner berein named shall receive a salary of \$2.500 per year, and he shall have a cierk at a salary of \$2.500 per year, and there shall be allowed an abilitional sum above salaries of the circia force, of \$3.000 per year, for office, fixtures, blank books, printing, stationery, postage, expenses of witnesses and deputies depositions and travelling expenses.

Sec. 5. The expenses of such Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be paid quarterly, and the Compitation is leafured by authorized to draw an order on the Trassurer for the amount as found to be due, provided that the bill of expenses aforesant be duity even to by the Commissioner as correct and just, according to his best knowledge and belief.

ener.

Suc. 6. All acts and parts of acts meanwistent with the oregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

Suc. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Hald of the Inspector. The inspector came down like the wolf on the fold.

And no favor could stay him, nor greenback, nor gold; And his force of detectives were spread like a ne Like tulips or popples when summer is green.

The rooms of the gambiers at nightfall were seen; Like tulips or popples when frost has struck hard. Those rooms in the morning were shockingly marred For the squads that were scattered like nighthawks Had suddenly put the dark watchmen to ront

And the grasp of their hands was exceedingly rough.

As they picked up the tables and carted them off. Oh, where were the kindly policemen of old. Whose tales of the raids were so specially told?

Afar they were tramping, unnoticed, unknown, Or taking their case in the alleys alone And there at headquarters, disorderly set. Were fare and kene and giddy roulette

And checks by the thousand lay scattered around, Awaiting the owners who could not be found. The dealers and cappers are loud in their wait If this thing continues, the bankers must fail. Twere easy to stand an occasional raid;

But what will they do for the tools of their trade !

SUNBEAMA

-Louisa B. Stephens is the first woman to become President of a bank the seconds her late husband in the First National Bank of Farms from .Mr. Baillie of Dochfoor, the of the largest landed proprietors in Sentiaud God at Florence a few days ago. He owned 150,000 acres demonstrally in

averness shire.

—An Irishman named Foley, in Bradford. England, recently in a spirit of bravado drank thirty six glasses of whiskey in rapid succession. Of course he

died just after his thirty siath drink -A Paris newspaper eredits the widowed Raronesa Rothschild with the intention of establishing in Versailles a home for aged and destitute authors and journalists. She is said to have set apart 500 to frame.

-The Christian Leader says that the Rev Mr Friedlander writes from Jerusalem. I know of no time in church history when hundreds of Jews were so ready to place themselves under the rule and guidance of Hebrew Christians." What is a Hebrew Christian.

-The French Admiralty are now baying thirty-one vessels constructed in the Government dock yards and fifteen in private vards. Fourteen of them are ironelads, and are estimated to cost \$2.00000. The two principal ships, the Anniral Bandin and the Formidable, are to cost \$2.0000 each.

-Messrs. Tattersall sold a few days ago at Newmarket a number of racchorace, the property of the late Mr. W Stirling-Crawfurd, the husband of the Downger Duchess of Montrose. Nartint was purchased for the German Government for 4,100 guiness and sir J. Astley bought Miss Waller for 1,225 gamess. Several bought for 3,000 guiness to go to Germany -Nothing seems too costly for a railroad

president. The estimated cost of Mr. Sidney Dillion's new car is said to be over \$15,000. It is to be 6) feet ury Railroad chairmen and directors in hogland have to be content with ordinary, or little more than ordi-nary, cars. There would be howle at the next meeting of sharehonders were £3,000 to appear as an item for the chairman's carriage." -The great iron gate of the barragks of the Boyal Irish Constabulary at Kilmeety, County Limerick, was recently taken off its binges and carried

thus far been mable to find it or any trace of its pur loiners. The unbappy constabilizer force are by no means certain that the rough humorists in their variety might not take them too if they were wanted -A Californian was told by a lawyer that, n consequence of an inaccurate statement in a newspi so be consented to the bringing of a suit to his character was shown to the jury in an imi a light that they decided it to have teen my

the publication to the extent of only one dollar sum, on the ground that his advice was bad. -The Irish Register-General's returns present to the vision of England a contrast between the morality of its people and that of Ireland who connaught is as low as 0.8, and in Munster 1 - is Cister it is 11, and in Leinster 2.2. In the county Down the stronghold of Protestanism, the Times considers in remarkable that the diegitimate births are over 6 per

cent. the highest proportion in all Ireland. In Lancashir -It is reported in Berlin that the Emperor intends shortly to confer on Prince Bismacch, the title of Duke of Lauenburg, and in some quarters it has even been asserted that the Chancellor is to be mad one of the reigning princes of Germany. But according to bester informed authorities, even his nomina on a Duke of Lanenburg is quite impossible, because the king of Prossia holds this title, and the sovereign ha no authority to transfer it to even the most distinguished and meritorious of his servents.

-A fisherman in Hull, England, died ittle over a fortnight since after suffering exeruciating tortures from some internal malady that his medical attendants could not grapple with. Just before his death, he expressed a desire that his body should be subjected to a post-morten examination, which was done, and the fact was developed that his liver had been mearly caten away by a whole army of living creatures. resembling trichiste. It is believed that the man had swal

lowed an egg of a parasite in eating some uncooked mea--A yery ancient and amusing ceremony was observed the other day at the Mansion House, L. don. The blue cost boys from Christ's Hospital, went in a procession to the Mansion House, and were there presented by the Lord Mayor with a new coin each fresh fre tors half a crown, and six hundred and seventy five of the rank and file a shilling. They also had a plum bun and a glass of wine or ismonade. Most preferred wine —A great engineering work is in contem-

will be needful to deepen, widen, and straighten the river Weser for a distance of fifty miles so that so going vessels drawing 27 feet of water, with 600 feet of keel, can go through and pass each other with ease. It is estimated that the work can be completed within a years. Bremen is only second—and a very close second at that—to Liverpool in American trade, and is second

in rank of continental ports. -The growth of telegraph business in England since the State has acquired control of the h said to have been chormons. The number of me-per week have grown from 120,000 to 600,000. In the average number of messages per mile of wire was graphs in use on railways have grown from 27 con miles of wire in 1809 to 69 000 in 1882 and the instruments from 4.423 to 15.702. In Japan, last year, 2.23.214 mes-sages were despatched, of which 98 per cent were in the

native tongue. -The French Government is experimenting near Lille upon some naval and siege guns of novel construction and enormous power. One of these, as described by a technical journal, is of steel, and nearly 30 feet long. The tube is strengthened with ten couls of platted steel wire I millimetre (0.030 inch in diameter. The composition is such that the carness, after a lew discharges, becomes elongated by 3 millimetres. The weight of the gun is 50 tons, it projects a shell weigh-ing 2075; pounds, expatle of penetrating armor places nearly 6 inches thick at a range of 7 5 miles, and its cost has been \$10,100.

-The petition which was presented in the House of Commons a few days ago by Sar William McArthur in favor of Sunday closing is one of the larg-est documents of the kind ever laid before Parliament. It contained 580-332 signatures upon one continuous roll of paper 4.832 yards in length (2% miles), the roll weighed 3 cwt 50 bs., and was 12 feet in circumference. The names were attached in double columns, and a lowing for gaps here and there, the list of names, if single, would extend a distance of five miles. The combined offorts of four policemen were required to carry the pe-tition into the House.

... There has always been something about sentry box to tempt the practical joker, and the beard at the new London Law Courts have proved no excep-tion to the rule. A gentleman "described as a barrie ter," and "laboring under temporary excitmarched into one of the boxes the other ment about dered his cane, and challenged all comers, uninductible soldier on centry duty himself. Having refused to you up his position, the amateur sentry was summarily ejected, and his defence for having then struck the sol fended by the soldier's treatment of him. The and trate, however, has added injury-in the shape of a first of Li-to the insult

-The decapitation of Conrad in Berlin is the tenth execution of the kind since 1872 stell Hodel was beheaded under the Regency of the cost Prince. The Emperor has always been averse to call! punishment, and between 180s and 187s no mirrister, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. From 180 to 1877 inclusive, 428 criminals in Prussia were condto death, and of these not one was jed to the wast The case of the assausin Hiddel broke the continuity of this humane administration of the law. But in the same year 1879, there were fifty three cases of commutation During the years 1879 and 1880 only one capital set tence out of eighteen was executed, while there are four executions in each of the years 1881 and 1881.

-Five hundred ladies and gentlemen, forming the "best" society of Vicina assembled in a days since, to witness the performance of a cotime among those concerned in it. The operation is called Ten Girls and No Husband. Both words and music are by Viennese authors. A father has too air a music are by Viennese authors. A father has the arise, who are all pretty, and whose talents have been called fully developed in every possible direction, so that they are even prepared to turn anders if need to the just of the father was played by Prince Lentenstein. The daughters were importanted by the Princess Authorises the English were importanted by the Princess Authorises the Baroness Rothschild, and ex more configurates of could lank. The Princess Parline Marteriach had andertaked he part of a pert chambernish who minutes the rolleries of the master and masters. There was a unit of enthusiastic appliance when the test high boratiles are received and performed initiary evolutions at the command of their drollfather while the chambernish was earing the drain. There is a sectic in which each ordinary long the Baroness Rothschild recited a conditioned the Counters Wilsels sain a come are set the young Princess Metternich danced a cardia in national dance of the linguistics.

- Dail'd a young politician in Me.

Aliany charts for office are Ve.

Put you all will sarrie

That quite different 'twould be

If the party were smill run by the "

— There is no be."